

ESTABLISHED 1870

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## France Regards British Note As Espousal of German Cause According to High Official

Document Would Haul  
France and Belgium  
Before Tribunal —  
Prepared For Propaganda.

Would Make Germany Pay  
Less and France Pay  
More With Responsibility  
on U. S.

By The Associated Press.  
Paris, Aug. 13.—The British note is regarded in French official circles as a positive disavowal of Great Britain's war allies and a frank espousal of the German cause. It is thought Premier Poincaré will reply in due time, although at the Quai d'Orsay it is held the document smacks so much of propaganda it might properly be ignored.

"This amazing document proposes to haul France and Belgium before a tribunal to answer for their efforts to make Germany carry out her treaty obligations," said an official of the foreign office today. "France and Belgium are not ready to answer such a summons, even from Great Britain."

Threats Responsibility on U. S.  
The same official whose statements while unofficial in a strict sense reflect the tense feeling aroused in the higher French circles, said the note obviously was intended to influence American opinion. He was curious to know, however, how the Americans would receive a document which made all settlements of the reparation question depend upon the payment of the debts to the United States which he remarked amounted to throwing the responsibility for the European chaos on the United States.

The most surprising feature of the note to the French government officials it was said was the contention that the occupation of the Ruhr was illegal.

Legality of Occupation  
The legality of the occupation of the Ruhr or any other German territory the allies might choose was recognized in a document signed at Spa on July, 1920, by the British as well as the other allies, and by representatives of the German government, an official said.

He referred to the protocol in which were set forth the decisions of the Spa conference regarding coal deliveries on reparation account in which a clause read:

"If by November 15, 1920 it appears that the coal deliveries for August, September and October have not reached a total of 6,000,000 tons the allies will proceed to the occupation of new territory in Germany, in the region of the Ruhr or elsewhere."

The official characterized as an "unheard-of proceeding" the comparison made by Lord Curzon between France's war debt and the reparation due from Germany.

France Will Pay  
"Our war debts," he said, "enabled us to win the war and helped us to make a greater military effort to save British and American lives while the German debt represents blood of the allies that was shed. France does not repudiate her debts. She has wiped out the war debts owed her by some of her allies, but she intends to repay her own."

The French reply—if a reply is sent—will but reaffirm the position of this country as repeatedly set forth heretofore, the official declared. France, he said, would never consent to the British demand that Germany pay less and that France pay more, which is the official interpretation here of the statement in the note that Great Britain must collect 14,500,000,000 gold marks and that, if she does not receive that sum from Germany, she must get it from the allies.

By The Associated Press.  
London Approves.  
London, Aug. 13.—A majority of the morning newspapers approve, either wholly or in the main, the British note to France and Belgium. "The note is strong, but not too strong," comments the Times. "It is high time such a clear statement of the British case was made." This newspaper adds that the government put its case regarding the allied debts with "gratifying firmness" and contends that the taking of separate action by Great Britain would "be the logical result of such a frank expression of policy."

The Times urges that "if Great Britain is to act she must act quickly for her own sake and for the sake of Europe."

The Daily Telegraph describes the note as "pro-British from start to finish" adding that on that account alone the support of a great majority of the British people should rally to the side of the government. However, the newspaper regretfully adds that if the phrases which underline the incompatibility of the French and British standpoints accurately represent the facts "the spirit of mutual understanding which made the alliance a strong, living thing animates it no longer and we shall have to deal with a sadly changed situation."

"Frankness Impressive."  
The liberal newspapers, while recognizing the seriousness of the situation

## GRAVE DEVELOPMENTS MAY FOLLOW DICTUM

British Public, However,  
Endorses Statement That  
Ruhr Occupation Is Illegal

By The Associated Press.  
London, Aug. 13.—The British note to France and Belgium in which the Baldwin government says it regards the Ruhr occupation as illegal under the Versailles treaty but is willing to submit the point to arbitration has made a very deep impression here. For the most part it is regarded as creating a new situation which may have serious developments.

Even where the government's action is approved, the plain-spoken phraseology of the note caused astonishment although that astonishment was mingled with satisfaction that the government used language which the commentators endorse.

Among those who oppose the line the government has taken there is excitement, anger, even alarm, and the position is considered to be one of grave crisis.

The communication reiterates that Great Britain is still determined Germany shall pay "to the maximum of her capacity," but asserts that "what that maximum may be should be decided by an impartial inquiry." For her own part, Britain would be willing to obtain from German reparations and allied debts a sum sufficient to meet her debt to the United States.

Grave Crisis  
The present situation in the Ruhr, says the note, constitutes a grave political and economic crisis which is having a particularly noticeable effect on trade.

The communication declares that Great Britain would be willing to have representatives of both the United States and Germany on the proposed board of inquiry into the Reich's assets, but that the reparation commission being preponderantly Franco-Belgian would hardly be competent to conduct such an investigation.

"When steps have been taken to ascertain the real value of the assets represented by German reparations," continues the note "and to secure its realization without further depreciation, his majesty's government will be ready to deal as generously as circumstances permit, and in the light of their respective capacities to pay, with the debts due to Great Britain by her allies."

Further Modified  
"They cannot having regard to Great Britain's heavy material losses during and since the war, and to future tax burdens on its trade, admit that other countries are justified in claiming that the agreed percentages of reparation payments should now be further modified or changed in the order of priority."

"But they remain prepared to ask for no more in respect to the very large sums due by their allies than will, together with the reparation payment by Germany meet the British war debt to the United States government."

"Their policy in this matter is stated in Mr. Bonar Law's proposal submitted to the Paris conference in January and has not changed. It means that Great Britain would be prepared to waive in the interest of a complete general settlement, a very large part of the amount for which the British taxpayer holds the due obligations of the allied governments."

Great Britain, the note continues, is "reluctant to contemplate the possibility of a complete general settlement, a very large part of the amount for which the British taxpayer holds the due obligations of the allied governments."

(Continued on Seventh Page)

## Railroad Workers Are Called To Discuss Wage Movement

Threat of Strike in Move of Enginemen and Firemen  
Seen—Meet in Chicago September 6.

By The Associated Press.  
Cleveland, Aug. 13.—Approximately 350 general chairmen of the eastern, western, southeastern and Canadian associations of general committees of locomotive firemen and enginemen have been called to convene in special session at Chicago, September 6, "for the purpose of giving consideration to the question of inaugurating a wage movement," according to the official circular mailed to all members of associations of general committees, D. B. Robertson, president of the brotherhood announced today.

The amount of the pay increase to be asked of the railroads would be determined by the general chairmen. Mr. Robertson said. The firemen were given a cut of approximately 12-15 per cent by the U. S. Railroad Labor Board on July 1, 1921, he said. Mr. Robertson said he understood T. C. Cashen, president of the switchmen's union of North America would convene all his general chairmen in Chicago at the same time to inaugurate a movement for increased wages.

Warren S. Stone, president of the brotherhood of engineers, when asked if his general chairmen would join the firemen in a joint request for increased wages said that the laws of

his organization did not call for the convening of general chairmen to inaugurate a wage movement, as did the rules of the other brotherhoods and that no similar action was contemplated at present.

By The Associated Press.  
Chicago, Aug. 13.—General chairmen of the switchmen's union of North America have been summoned to meet here on September 6 to consider wage questions it became known today. A letter issued by T. C. Cashen, international president of the organization, fixed the date.

G. O. P. Council Members  
to Caucus to Calendar  
Members of the common council who are affiliated with the republican party will meet tonight at G. O. P. headquarters on Main street for an informal discussion of matters which are to come before the council at Wednesday night's session. The republican councilmen say that only members of the council have a voice in the discussion and that the purpose of these gatherings, which are of recent origin, is to familiarize the members with business to come up for action.

## WHEAT GROWERS WANT SPECIAL SESSION CONGRESS

Coolidge Urged to Hasten Consideration of Relief Plan For Farmers  
by Growers' Association

Minneapolis, Aug. 13.—Calling for an immediate special session of congress to provide for relief for the nation's wheat growers was urged upon President Coolidge in a telegram sent last night by the American wheat growers in the country.

The wheat growers advocated immediate legislation authorizing establishment of a federal agency to purchase wheat in the open market when it reaches a price lower than \$1.75 a bushel as a means of stabilizing this market.

Reports from all states show that wheat growers are unable to purchase another year of present prices. George C. Jewett, general manager declared.

## CHARGES THAT CAPTAIN WAS DRUNK AT WHEEL

Skipper of Crescent, Which  
Ran Ashore in Sound,  
Faces Accusation

Norwalk, Aug. 13.—Charges that Captain Richard Lucia of the Crescent was drunk at the wheel when his vessel ran on a sand bar off Roton Point Lighthouse will be made to the United States customs department bureau of steamboat inspection, Captain Ellis Howard, local harbor master said today. Manager Neville Rayley of Roton Point will participate in the charges he stated today.

The steamer Crescent of New York which ran aground on a sand bar off Roton Point lighthouse at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was floated with the rising tide at 7:30 o'clock last night and proceeded on her return trip. The point where the steamer met with mishap is some distance out in the Sound and parallel with the Norwalk shore. Foggy conditions prevailed during the afternoon.

Members of the Knights of Columbus council of Greenport, L. I., on an excursion, were the passengers. After the steamer was hung up on the bar, many of the passengers demanded that they be put ashore and boarded a number of small craft from Roton Point and Norwalk harbor. There was some confusion in taking off passengers. Some passengers took trains for New York while others stayed at Roton Point until early evening when, the steamer having floated they were put back aboard. So far as could be learned the steamer was undamaged as the water was smooth during the mishap.

Anderson Forced  
To Stand Trial  
Leader of Anti-Saloon Leagues Loses  
Application to Inspect  
Minutes Today

New York, Aug. 13.—General Sessions Judge McIntyre today denied an application of William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the anti-saloon league for permission to inspect the minutes of the grand jury which indicted him for grand larceny, forgery and extortion. Inspection was sought as the first step in a move to obtain dismissal of the indictment.

Denial of the motion to inspect means that Anderson must stand trial which opens September 4.

Chief Asslt. Deputy Pecora said the cases against Anderson would be among the first presented at the next term of the court.

SAUNDERS RESIGNS  
Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 13.—Directors of Piggly Wiggly Stores, Inc., met today and accepted the resignation of Clarence Saunders, president and adjourned to reconvene later in the day.

## REV. MOXOM DIES; WELL KNOWN PASTOR

Springfield Man Broke Down in  
Health

WAS 75 YEARS LAST FRIDAY

Deceased Had Active Career in Ministry in Army When 15  
At Col. Hartford, Conn.,  
Legion.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 13.—Rev. Dr. Philip Stafford Moxom, pastor emeritus of South Congregational church, died today in a hospital following a recent breakdown in health. He observed his 75th birthday last Friday.

Few men in the Christian ministry have had a more active career than Dr. Philip Stafford Moxom. In the pulpit for 46 years in Ohio and Massachusetts, he was called to many duties outside of his immediate parishes. As lecturer, college preacher and delegate to national and international gatherings, he was widely known. In addition, he wrote several books on religious and literary subjects.

Dr. Moxom was most closely identified with the city of Springfield, Mass., where he held the pastorate of the South Congregational church from 1894 to 1917 and thereafter was pastor emeritus. His earlier pastorates were at Cleveland and Boston.

Was An Englishman  
He was born of English parents at Markham, Ont., on August 10, 1848, his father being a soldier in the British army who came to Canada and later entered the ministry. The family moved to Illinois and the boy, Philip, went into the Civil War as an attendant to a captain in the 58th Illinois infantry. He enlisted in the 17th Illinois cavalry when 15 years old and served for the rest of the war.

After the war he studied at Kalamazoo, Mich., college, Shurtleff college, Alton, Ill., and the Rochester Theological seminary. Meanwhile he taught school one winter and studied law for a time. He was ordained to the ministry in 1871. Brown university gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1892.

Dr. Moxom was university preacher at Harvard from 1894 to 1897 and later was preacher at Yale, Cornell, Vassar and several other colleges.

He was a delegate to several international peace congresses. In 1914 he was a member of the Ecumenical council in Baden, which was broken up by the beginning of the World War. On his return to America, he was vigorous in his denunciation of Emperor William.

Known of War  
"If Emperor William says that he had no belligerent intentions against France before the outbreak of the war, he lies," Dr. Moxom declared shortly after landing before the first declaration of war was made. For a week before hostilities started the Germans were preparing for the well matured plans and deliberately invaded Belgium and France for purposes which can be called nothing other than piracy."

Dr. Moxom was twice married. His first wife was Isabel Elliott of Battle Creek, Mich. She died some years ago and in June, 1920, when he was 72 years old, he was married to Mrs. Jessie B. Daggett, of La Grange, Ind., whom he had known for 40 years.

He was always active in civic affairs. His interest in outdoor life was shown by his life membership in the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, of which he was president for two years. He was enthusiastic over poetry, particularly that of Browning, and after being president of the Boston Browning Society for three years was made an honorary vice-president for life. He was also a member of the National Arts Club of Washington.

SEVEN TRAINMEN DIE  
IN WRECK IN WEST  
Train Detouring Because of  
Washout Meets Another Head-on

Pueblo, Colo., Aug. 13.—Seven railroad trainmen were killed in a head-on collision between Colorado and Southern passenger train No. 6 from Pueblo and Santa Fe, No. 13, through train from the east, at the west switch in Fowler, Colo., early today. Number 6 was detouring over Santa Fe tracks via La Junta because of washouts at Walsenburg on the Colorado and Southern tracks.

One woman passenger received slight injury.

Relief trains were sent from Pueblo and La Junta. Three locomotives and one baggage car were destroyed and one baggage car derailed.

HIGH TIDES  
August 14 (Standard Time)  
At New Haven—  
11:51 a. m.  
At New London—  
10:30 a. m.; 10:50 p. m.

THE WEATHER  
Hartford, Aug. 13.—Forecast for New Britain and vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight. Tuesday, fair, fresher northwest winds.

## GIRL IS BURNED IN NEW HAVEN FIRE

Mary Grazioso, Aged 10, Lost—Daughter of Family Proves Heroine of  
Affair—Another May Die.

New Haven, Aug. 13.—Fire in a tenement house at 228 Wallace street early today brought death to Mary Grazioso, 10, and severe burns to her 13 year old brother, Michael.

There was much confusion as the blaze roused the family, but one daughter, Antonette, 20, was cool-headed and rescued her mother and several children, dropping one young son out of a window into the arms of firemen. Mary was found to be missing and the firemen got her out, but she was so badly burned that death came when she had been taken to the hospital.

The cause of the blaze has not been determined.

## GOVT. MOVES TO AVERT COAL STRIKE

Miners and Operators Invited  
to Conference at  
Washington

Washington, Aug. 13.—The federal government moves today to avert an anthracite strike by inviting representatives of both the operators and miners to confer with the coal commission here immediately.

A telegram conveying the invitation to both sides went forward shortly after noon. It was signed by coal commission officials after they had conferred with President Coolidge.

There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Coolidge is fully advised regarding the break between the operators and miners which is threatening a suspension of work in the anthracite mines on September 1, and will remain in closest touch with all developments. Recently he conferred with John Hays Hammond, chairman of the commission, and today he had a long talk with George Otis Smith, another of its members.

## MR. AND MRS. JOHN HAMILLA OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY

Many Friends Call to Assist Beaver  
Street Residents in Making Merry  
on Happy Occasion.

A number of friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilla of 253 Beaver street gathered at their home Sunday to observe their 25th wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilla were presented with many gifts, among them being a Morris chair, presented by the Slovak's Gymnastic Union Sokol, of which Mr. Hamilla is president.

Mr. Hamilla rented the Lee hall on Lafayette street for the purpose of holding the Russian church services some 20 years ago and helped to build the church on Beatty street. He also took part in organizing many societies.

## Mexican Agreement to Be Concluded Soon

Washington, Aug. 13.—Conclusion of the agreement under negotiation in Mexico City between Mexican and American commissioners, designed to pave the way for recognition of the Mexican government by the United States, is expected within the next two or three days, it was said today by a spokesman for the government here.

## GOVERNOR AT DESK

Waterbury, Aug. 13.—Governor Templeton, who has been ill at his home here, was at the office of his business concern this morning, and said he was recovering rapidly, but would have to "take it easy" for a few days. The governor thinks his illness developed after his return from attending President Harding's funeral in Washington was caused by a light attack of ptomaine poisoning, of

## Polish Orphanage Dedicated With Solemn Ceremony; Thousands Take Part in Procession and Program

Celebrities of Catholic Church Assist Rev. Lucyan  
Bojnowski — Notables in Public and  
Business World Attend

Probably the greatest or one of the greatest gatherings of Catholic clergy in New Britain at any one service and one of the greatest achievements in the history of Polish people in this section of the country was culminated when, with impressive services lasting all day, including a parade and a banquet, the new Polish orphanage was officially dedicated, Sunday.

Not only was it the greatest moment in the history of the Polish people in New Britain but it was one of the greatest moments in the history of the Polish people in America. Three bishops, one of them coming a distance of 1,500 miles, at least two messengers, one of them coming from as far west as Michigan and the other from Pittsburgh, Pa., and upwards of 50 priests, including all the local clergy, were in attendance as were a number of other prominent citizens.

It was the climax of Rev. Lucyan Bojnowski's lifelong ambition. A big man whose heart is in the children, he was proud that it was finished.

yet modest in his assertion that it was those who had assisted and not he himself who made the orphanage. Touching illustrations of the love of the orphans for their pastor and the respect in which he is held by his assistants at times almost overcame him with emotion. A splendid illustration of the confidence in which he is held was given by the Rev. Stanley I. Ickle, editor of the Polish Weekly News, who acted as toastmaster at the banquet to guests and clergy. Pointing to the white plastered wall Rev. Father Ickle said, "If Father Bojnowski tells us that wall is black—black it is, that's all."

A solemn pontifical mass was held in the Sacred Heart church at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. The following clergymen were:

Celebrant: Rt. Rev. Bishop P. P. Rhode from Green Bay, Wis.  
Archpriest: Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. Gorszynski, from Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Continued on Second Page)

## STRESEMANN TO HEAD NEW GERMAN CABINET-- OTHER SELECTIONS MADE

DISORDER IN GERMANY  
AS GOVT. CHANGES

Communists Holding Town  
of Luebeck in Occupied Territory

By The Associated Press.  
Luebeck, Germany, Aug. 13.—Communists are holding this city after having forced the senate to retire. Reichswehr troops have arrived to attempt to restore order.

Luebeck is one of the three city states of the German empire and is governed by its own senate, presided over by the burgomaster and a house of burgesses. The city proper was founded about the middle of the 12th century and soon rose to commercial importance, taking a leading part in the founding of the Hanseatic league, of which it became the head. It declined rapidly in importance, however, after the reformation. Its population is about 50,000.

By The Associated Press.  
Duesseldorf, Aug. 13.—Disorders during the week-end, accompanied by considerable plundering of food stores and some bloodshed, were reported today from various parts of the occupied territory.

The most serious trouble was at Gelsenkirchen, where two civilians were killed and from 15 to 20 injured. (A Berlin dispatch last night said one policeman and five demonstrators had been killed and 10 wounded in disorders at Rotthausen, near Gelsenkirchen.)

Further rioting was reported at Crefeld from where several casualties were recently reported. Police there yesterday arrested 120 persons accused of plundering stores.

At Rheinhausen a group of communists attacked police headquarters, disarmed three policemen and killed one. At Walthrop a group of workers armed with knives and clubs went to a nearby farm and compelled the farmers to sell them foodstuffs.

By The Associated Press.  
Berlin, Aug. 13.—Several strikers were killed and many wounded at the Hamburg shipyards today in a clash with the police, according to advices received here. The strikers are alleged to have prevented those willing to work from entering the shipyards whereupon the police intervened and were attacked by the strikers.

By The Associated Press.  
London, Aug. 13.—Sanguinary fighting between communists and the militia occurred today in Seltz, Saxony, according to a Central News dispatch from Berlin. A large body of communists stormed the town hall occupied by the soldiers and there was considerable fighting in the streets. The bodies of nine communists were recovered. Thirty were injured and many of the troops were wounded, the message says.

By The Associated Press.  
Berlin, Aug. 13.—Berlin today was still in the grip of the transportation strike, even the bus lines failing to operate.

The big industrial plants where communist agitators succeeded in provoking an outflow strike did not open this morning.

Reports from various industrial sections of Germany indicate the strike is not spreading, although there is considerable rioting in consequence of the food shortage.

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Attitude of Prime Minister  
Toward Big Business  
Interests the Politicians

Organizer of People's Party  
Comes Into His Own—  
Said to Be Close to  
Stinnes

By The Associated Press.  
London, Aug. 13.—The new German cabinet was officially announced today, according to a Central News dispatch from Berlin as follows:

Premier and foreign minister—Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Minister of finance—Herr Hilferding, radical.

Minister of economy—Hans von Raumer, German people's party.

Minister of railways—Herr Heinrich, director of the Deutschwerke.

Minister of justice—Herr Radbruch, socialist.

Minister of home affairs—Herr Fuchs, center party.

The ministries of defense, posts and telegraphs, and labor remain unchanged, being headed respectively by Dr. Gessler, Herr Stinnes and Dr. Heinrich Braun.

By The Associated Press.  
Berlin, Aug. 13.—Just what attitude Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the new chancellor, will take toward "big business" now that he is installed as head of a socialist-bourgeois cabinet is a question which is already actively agitating the minds of the politicians. They recall that Chancellor Stresemann was wholly indebted to the influence and support of industrialists for his political advancement.

When the old political lines were forced to dissolve after the revolution of November, 1918 Stresemann, then a Reichstag leader of the old national liberal party suddenly found himself marooned, as the newly-created democratic party of Theodor Wolff refused to receive him into its fold.

Undaunted by the rebuff, Stresemann proceeded to organize the German people's party which presently became known as the "industrialist party" because it was no secret that its organizer had recruited the new party out of the ranks of the industrialists' following and won for it their material support.

The working out of the post-war problems gradually resulted in creating a right and left wing of the party Stresemann being commonly viewed as the champion of the liberal faction.

When the Wirth cabinet retired nine months ago the United Socialists refused point blank to enter the coalition government in which the German people's party was represented.

In Accord With Socialists.

Just what has prompted the socialists to abandon their erstwhile prejudice against or suspicion of Dr. Stresemann's party in connection with the present crisis is not yet apparent but the promptness with which they consented to enter into coalition with the new change is evidently in full accord with the demands put forward by the united socialists with respect to the new government's internal policies.

Dr. Stresemann grew up wholly in an industrial environment, and even now he is reported to be on good terms with big business as represented by Stinnes, the Kruppes, Thyssen and others. The new chancellor's outstanding political virtues as his friends see it, is his "pliable adaptability" in meeting political situations—a faculty which frequently shows itself in his speeches before the Reichstag, of which he has been a member since 1907.

No Decision on Cabinet.

As the new cabinet represents a purely partisan government, it is interesting to note that the united socialists enter the new ministry with a parliamentary asset of 173 Reichstag members as compared with a total of 193 claimed by the 3 bourgeois parties with which the socialists are now allied.

The maintenance of Chancellor Cuno's passive resistance in the Ruhr at all costs is the first pledge of Gustav Stresemann.

Other plans in Herr Stresemann's platform are financial and economic stabilization inside of Germany, no separation from the Rhineland, and an economic policy of liberty in the Ruhr.

Nevertheless, he intends to open negotiations with France, according to speeches he has made in the past fortnight. From what he said last week, he does not intend to sacrifice the national existence of Germany as a whole for the sake of conversations with France, but he is willing to do everything to obtain just and fair payments for France for the devastation wrought by German troops.

He holds that the passive resistance, however, is just as sacred, a national duty as did Herr Cuno. Herr Stresemann's declaration of the new government's policy will be delivered to the Reichstag Tuesday when he asks for the first note of confidence.

Herr Stresemann's political program which will be of the utmost importance

(Continued on Twelfth Page)